UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25199
29 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After consultations held on 29 January 1993, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council express their deep concern at the devastating effect of interruptions in the supply of goods and materials, in particular energy supplies, to Armenia and to the Nakhichevan region of Azerbaijan. They note with serious concern that these interruptions, combined with an unusually harsh winter, have brought the economy and infrastructure of the region to near collapse and created a real threat of starvation.

"The members of the Council urge all countries in a position to help to facilitate the provision of fuel and humanitarian assistance and call on governments in the region, with a view to preventing a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation, to allow humanitarian supplies to flow freely, in particular fuel to Armenia and to the Nakhichevan region of Azerbaijan.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their full support for the CSCE efforts, designed to bring the parties together and achieve peace in the region. They call upon the parties to agree to an immediate cease-fire, and an early resumption of talks within the CSCE framework.

"The members of the Security Council will keep the matter under consideration."

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S/25200
29 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I wish to report to you and through you to the members of the Security Council on developments relating to the destruction of the arms and equipment which, in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Accords for El Salvador, were deposited by the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) in previously designated locations and placed under the supervision of ONUSAL.

It will be recalled that in my report to the Security Council of 23 December 1992 (S/25006) I indicated that the armed conflict between the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN had been brought formally to an end on 15 December in accordance with the adjustment in the timetable which the two sides had agreed on the basis of my proposal of 23 October 1992. The destruction by the FMLN of its arms inventory was to have been completed on 15 December, except for certain categories of weapons which would take longer to destroy for technical reasons.

Towards the end of December the FMLN suspended the process of destruction of its remaining arms and equipment. After repeated requests for compliance by the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), my Special Representative informed the FMLN leadership that, should the FMLN fail to take action to resume the process, alternative ways to ensure compliance would have to be put into effect.

On 21 January 1993, my Special Representative informed me that, at a meeting the previous day, the FMLN had undertaken to resume the destruction of its arms and equipment on 22 January and to complete it by 29 January. Although the process did resume on the date indicated, I regret to have to report to the Security Council that the FMLN, despite prior assurances, did not complete the destruction of its weapons by the agreed deadline and that it is therefore not yet in compliance with its undertakings under the Peace Accords.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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30 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF UKRAINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine dated 29 January 1993, in connection with the sanctions regime on the Danube (see annex).

I kindly request Your Excellency to have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor H. BATIOUK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English/Russian]

Statement dated 29 January 1993 by the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

Recently various media have circulated reports to the effect that Ukraine is supplying petroleum products to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) by way of the River Danube, thereby violating United Nations sanctions against that country.

In this connection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine considers it necessary to make the following statement:

To the knowledge of the organs of Ukraine responsible for monitoring implementation of United Nations decisions concerning the application of sanctions against FRY contained in Security Council resolutions 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 and 787 (1992) of 16 November 1992, all State and Government authorities of Ukraine are strictly applying the embargo regime.

During the period from November 1992 to January 1993, five tugboats sailing under the FRY flag towing more than 30 barges loaded with petroleum products were observed travelling along that part of the River Danube which lies within Ukrainian territory.

Investigations showed that the barges had been loaded with petroleum products from tankers on the River Danube. At the same time it was reliably established that the said petroleum products had been offloaded by companies and organizations of Russia, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus and Turkey with a view to their subsequent delivery to Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. Thus, for example, the Russian company Salavatneftegazsintez has recently offloaded some 3,000 tons of diesel fuel for Bosnia and Herzegovina; this fact is borne out by related documentation.

Accordingly, accusations that Ukraine has directly or indirectly violated United Nations sanctions against FRY by exporting the aforementioned consignment of petroleum products to that country are unfounded. The shipments were not made by vessels sailing under the Ukrainian flag, and this in itself demonstrates, from the formal and legal point of view, that there has been no deviation whatsoever from the international standards established by the Security Council.

As a Member of the United Nations and the international community, Ukraine strictly complies with its obligations. Although it is suffering considerable economic hardship as a result of the embargo, the Government of Ukraine is taking and will continue to take all necessary measures to ensure the unqualified and unconditicnal implementation of Security Council resolutions concerning sanctions against FRY.

Evidence of Ukraine's readiness to cooperate in the closest possible manner with the United Nations and European bodies in this regard may be seen in its agreement to the stationing at the Ukrainian ports of Reni and Izmail of international missions to promote the application of sanctions which should begin their work in the very near future.

The Government of Ukraine will continue to do all in its power to ensure close cooperation with the United Nations on matters of priority concern for the international community, including fulfilment of the important United Nations mission to settle the crisis in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

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S/25202
30 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Acting under paragraph 1 of Article 35 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina requests an emergency meeting of the Security Council with respect to the following gross manifestations of renewed Serbian and Montenegrin aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

1. Beginning yesterday at 6 a.m., Serbian and Montenegrin extremists forces used heavy artillery and other weapons of destruction in what was the heaviest bombardment of Sarajevo in four months.

2. Serbian and Montenegrin extremist forces ordered all Muslim citizens of the towns of Trebinje and Bileca to immediately leave province 6 of the Vance-Owen plan as of 26 January.

3. On 25 January, a column of 10 tanks and 150 trucks carrying 2,000 Serbian and Montenegrin extremist troops entered the town of Rudo in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the city of Priboj in the Republic of Serbia.

4. Large numbers of military vehicles accompanied by heavy artillery entered the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the Republic of Serbia by crossing the Karakaj bridge near the town of Zvornik.

5. During the most recent session of the Geneva Conference on the former Yugoslavia, Serbian and Montenegrin extremist forces continuously launched artillery attacks against towns in the Srebrenica region from the towns of Ljubovija and Bajina Basta in the Republic of Serbia, resulting in 80 civilian casualties.

6. On 26 and 27 January, the aggressor carried out about 50 reinforcement sorties using helicopters into Gradacac, transporting personnel and matériel from the direction of Duge Njive, Modrica, Skugrici, Brcko and Samac.

The renewed and intensified Serbian and Montenegrin aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina seriously undermines the political solution-seeking process in Geneva, and raises legitimate doubts about the aggressor's sincerity in pursuing a settlement in Geneva. The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina finds it quite difficult to continue negotiations in Geneva under the conditions outlined above.

Excellency, may I request your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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S/25203
1 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the letter of His Excellency Mr. Radoje Kontić, Vice Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

I would request you to immediately inform the other members of the Security Council of the contents of this letter.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Vice Prime Minister of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Representative of the Muslims of former Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed on 24 January 1993 a letter to you (S/25152), in which he made the allegation that, in the period from 7 to 21 January 1993, Yugoslav Air Force aircraft and helicopters have been taking off from the Ponikve Airport and engaging in combat action and transportation flights in the territory of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the area of the towns of Srebrenica and Brčko.

As the signatory to the Agreement on the Monitoring of Airports in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the most important person in charge of its implementation, the Chief of Staff of the Yugoslav Army has informed me that those allegations are untrue and that they are aimed at deceiving the Security Council, the international public and all the relevant world factors. The irrefutable proof of that are the official reports on the implementation of Security Council resolution 781 (1992) (S/24900/Add.9-13), produced on the basis of the reports of the monitors deployed in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia airports - Ponikve included - as well as the AWACS system, where there is no word whatsoever of the flights mentioned by the Muslim representative.

Mr. President, the letter of the Muslim representative, dated 24 January 1993, is yet another in a series of attempts to supply the Security Council with untruths and falsities on the account of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Serbian people on the whole, and such untruths may be expected in the future as well.

However, the Security Council should be the last place in the world where lies should be allowed to prevail over truth. Should the Security Council, in reviewing the flight ban pursuant to its resolution 781 (1992), be led by false allegations that could have unforeseeable consequences, I am confident that it will not be the case. I would therefore appreciate very much if you would be so kind as to inform immediately the members of the Security Council of the substance of this letter.

(Signed) Radoje KONTIĆ
Vice Prime Minister

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S/25204
1 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to address you regarding my Government's review of the Report of the Special Commission of Inquiry (S/25130) into the assassination of Mr. Hakija Turajlic, Deputy Prime Minister of the Reublic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 8 January 1993 (the "Report"). As a result of the review and for the reasons set forth in greater detail below, I request on behalf of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that the Security Council take the following actions:

1. Authorize an additional and supplemental investigation headed by an independent body, in cooperation with UNPROFOR and the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, into the assassination of Deputy Prime Minister Turajlic;

2. Request the Secretary-General to submit a report regarding the never implemented UNPROFOR control on the corridor linking Sarajevo with its airport and the steps currently being undertaken by UNPROFOR to implement such control; and,

3. Issue a Presidential Statement clarifying the mandate of UNPROFOR in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 770 (1992).

The investigation

The investigation of the Special Commission of Inquiry (the "Commission") regarding Deputy Prime Minister Turajlic's assassination was carried out by United Nations officials, rather than by independent experts in criminal investigation. Moreover, the investigation was performed without attention to basic principles of criminal investigations. The Commission did not question numerous important eyewitnesses to the events of 8 January 1993 and, furthermore, its Report fails to address certain important issues related to the incident.

Without question, even the most rudimentary murder investigation involves the interrogation of the suspected murderer and all relevant witnesses to the crime. Despite this elementary rule, the Commission apparently did not attempt to interview either the suspected assassin (whose identity the Report fails to mention) or any of the Serb officers or soldiers participating in the Nedarici roadblock at the time of the assassination.

Moreover, the Commission failed to question the UNPROFOR Serbian Liaison Officer (whose identity again is not contained in the Report), whom Private (First Class) Greener identified in his interview as having entered the APC and as having held discussions with the Deputy Prime Minister.

Additionally, the Commission did not interview any of the UNPROFOR personnel in charge of radio communication or other personnel at the Nedarici checkpoint who may have observed the confrontation.

Finally, the Commission did not interview various persons involved in the two-hour negotiation process that preceded the murder, including the Serbian leadership and the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In light of these omissions in the Commission's investigation, the Commission's finding that the assassination was the work of a lone assassin cannot be accepted as conclusive. Indeed, certain of the evidence contained in the Report could be interpreted as leading to a different conclusion.

Though the Report mentions in several places that the identity of the Deputy Prime Minister was not known, Col. Sartre's 14 January 1993 Memorandum (annexed to the Report as Appendix IV) states that the Serbs at the checkpoint informed Col. Sartre upon his arrival "that the passenger was Mr. Hakija Turajlic ...". Despite this fact, the occupation forces continued to blockade Mr. Turaljic's APC.

Moreover, it appears that the Commission did not sufficiently investigate, and the Report certainly does not adequately address, why four other APCs were allowed to pass the checkpoint while the APC holding the Deputy Prime Minister continued to be detained.

These actions, as well as the refusal of those at the checkpoint to allow the door of the APC to be closed, and the long negotiation process involving several levels of Serbian leadership cause one to seriously question the Commission's findings.

Another important issue that remains unanswered in the Report, is a detailed description of the course of events following the assassination, including a discussion of the failure of UNPROFOR personnel to use their weapons.

We also regret that the emphasis of the Report is that the incident arose largely because UNPROFOR was unaware that its passenger was the Deputy Prime Minister. Clearly UNPROFOR was requested to transport an official delegation

and undertook to do so in a professional manner. By focusing on the apparent lack of knowledge of Mr. Turajlic's identity, the Report unfortunately suggests that UNPROFOR's errors and omissions would have been acceptable had an ordinary citizen or lower level official been killed in the APC.

I submit that the possibility of conflicting interests, the numerous unanswered questions, and the Commission's failure to properly investigate the assassination require the appointment of an independent investigative body, in cooperation with UNPROFOR and the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, charged with preparing a complete report on the Deputy Prime Minister's murder.

The UNPROFOR Corridor

Paragraphs 26 through 28 of the Report note that UNPROFOR, in accordance with the 5 June 1992 agreement (the "5 June Agreement") signed by, among others, representatives of occupation forces, was to place under its control security corridor linking the airport with Sarajevo. The lack of the control was cited by the Report as a "major contributing factor" to the Deputy Prime Minister's assassination, "which could have been avoided if the above-mentioned agreement had been properly implemented".

Though more than seven months have elapsed since the execution of the 5 June Agreement, such a security corridor has yet to be established. In complete disregard for the 5 June Agreement, the representatives of the occupation forces noted in their statements to the Commission that their Nedarici checkpoint was a "permanent one" (Report at p. 24). Indeed, one should note that even several days after the assassination, the UNPROFOR Military Police came across two military policemen of the occupation forces upon their arrival at, and investigation of, the assassination site.

Based on the continued violations of the 5 June Agreement, the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina requests that the Security Council mandate the Secretary-General to immediately prepare and issue a report detailing the reasons for UNPROFOR's failure to establish the security corridor and further detailing the steps currently being undertaken by UNPROFOR to implement the Agreement.

UNPROFOR Mandate

Paragraphs 40 and 43 of the Report conclude that there is a "lack of knowledge and understanding of the mandate and activites of UNPROFOR among the authorities", which contributed to the incident.

In an attempt to alleviate any misinterpretations, we request that a Presidential Statement be issued clarifying that UNPROFOR's mandate, in accordance with Security Council resolution 770 (1992), includes taking "all necessary measures" required to deliver humanitarian assistance. Such clarification would benefit all parties and would help to prevent a repetition of this type of tragic event.

Conclusion

My Government firmly believes that the work of the Commission and its Report has not been adequately completed. The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina therefore implores the members of the Council to implement the above requests with all due urgency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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1 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As of 22 June 1992, the Public Attorney of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina had filed charges against 41 persons suspected of committing the crime of genocide within Bosnia and Herzegovina. They include Radovan Karadzic, Nikola Koljevic, Biljana Plavsic, Ratko Mladic and the other individuals named on the attached list.

These persons are suspected of repeated gross violations of national and international human rights law and humanitarian law, including violations of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948. They are accused of the systematic implementation of "ethnic cleansing", related atrocities, arbitrary killings, severe ill-treatment and torture, forcible displacement of people and the destruction of civilian areas. The overwhelming majority of their victims are civilians.

Numerous international human rights organizations, including Helsinki Watch, have already identified some of these individuals as war criminals. The listed individuals represent a grave and continuing threat and should be apprehended and held for trial. Allowing them to promote their campaign of ruthless violence and hatred would condone the suspected violations, invite their repetition and erode the rule of law.

We therefore request that the Security Council refuse to permit these suspected war criminals to participate in any way in the United Nations, including the Security Council.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter and its attachments as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

Annex

Date: 22 June 1992

Immediately after the armed attacks against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the beginning of April this year, the aggressor, i.e., the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) extremists, together with the paramilitary organizations from Serbia and Montenegro and the members of the ex-Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) started with genocide over Muslim and Croatian population. This is actually the realization of Great Serbia plans, hegemonistic aims that were founded in the political programmes of a number of parties, above all of the ruling circles, as well as of some other institutions in Serbia and Montenegro. This has caused, in a very short time, enormous civilian casualties, women, children and old people in particular, along with the prosecution of over a million of citizens of our Republic. The material destruction is the result of the premeditated plan for the devastation of the entire urban areas and non-Serbian villages.

The final goal is, undoubtedly, the establishing of ethnically clean regions, being the first step towards uniting of the major part of our Republic with Serbia and Montenegro.

Due to the all above-mentioned reasons and based on the police reports submitted, the Public Attorney of Bosnia and Herzegovina brought, in accordance with article 141 (genocide) of the Criminal Law of the Socialist Federalist Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) which was, through a regulation brought by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina proclaimed the Republic Law on 12 June 1992, criminal charges against 41 persons, of whom one third was born outside Bosnia and Herzegovina. This can be seen from the following data:

KARADZIC, RADOVAN, born 19/06/1945 in the village of Petnjica, municipality of Savnik, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, resident in Sarajevo, 2/111, Sutjeska str., a psychiatrist, employee of University Medical College, Psychiatry Clinic, President of SDS, in flight.

KOLJEVIC, NIKOLA, born 09/06/1936 in Banja Luka, municipality of Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, resident in Sarajevo. 127, Lenin's str., a professor, employed at the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo, the ex-member of Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in flight.

PLAVSIC, BILJANA, born 07/07/1930 in Tuzla, municipality of Tuzla, resident in Sarajevo, 2, Marijan Barun's str., a professor, employed at the Faculty of Sciences in Sarajevo, the ex-member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in flight.

OSTOJIC, VELIBOR, born 08/08/1945 in the village of Borje, municipality of Foca, resident in Sarajevo, Ilidza, 10, Mala aleja, a lector, the ex-Minister of Information in the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in flight.

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MAKSIMOVIC, VOJISLAV, born 04/08/1935 in the village of Cvilin, municipality of Foca, resident in Sarajevo, C-5-27/VIII, Alipasino pole str., a professor, employed at the Faculty of Philosophy, Sarajevo, the ex-President of the SDS Parliamentary Group, in flight.

KRAJISNIK, MOMCILO, born 20/01/1945 in the village of Zabrde, municipality of Novi Grad, where he lives, the ex-President of the Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in flight.

TINTOR, JOVAN, born 19/02/1951 in Donja Josanica, resident in Vogosca, 27, S. Reljevska str., a worker, in flight.

RADIC, BORO, born 13/12/1940 in Gornja Josanica, municipality of Vogosca, resident in Blagovac, a driver, in flight.

PRSTOJEVIC, NEDELJKO, born 08/02/1948 in Dubrave, municipality of Kalinovik, resident in Kasindol, 2a, an economist, in flight.

KUSIC, RAJKO, born 21/06/1955, in the village of Rogatica, municipality of Rogatica, resident in Pale, in flight.

PIKULIC, NEDELJKO, born 23/03/1952 in Sarajevo, living in Sarajevo, 294-a Humska str., in catering business, now in flight.

VESELINOVIC, DANILO, born 11/02/1950 in Visoko, resident in Sarajevo, worker, in flight.

KOVAC, TOMISLAV, born 04/12/1959 in Sarajevo, resident in Ilidza, policeman, in flight.

STANISIC, MICO, born 30/06/1954 in the village of Ponor near Pale, resident in Pale, a lawyer, in flight.

KARISIK, MILENKO, born 08/11/1956 in Sarajevo, resident in Sarajevo, 5, Trg sekretara SKOJ-a, a secondary schoolteacher, in flight.

UNKOVIC, RADOSLAV, born 20/01/1936 in Nevesinje, resident in Sarajevo, 16, Trg solidarinosti, a university professor, in flight.

MLADIC, RATKO, born in the village of Bozanovici, municipality of Kalinovik, resident in Sarajevo, the ex-JNA officer and former commander of the Knin Corps, in flight.

KUKANJAC, MILUTIN, born 05/09/1935 in the village of Ljubis, Cajetina, moved to Belgrade, ex-JNA officer and the former commander of the Second Army District, in flight.

GAGOVIC, MILOVAN, born in 1937 in Plav, Montenegro, resident in Sarajevo, ex-JNA officer, in flight.

DURDEVAC, VOJISLAV, born 05/06/1937 in the village of Rauce, Kosovo, resident in Sarajevo, 6/4, Brace Ribara str., ex-JNA officer, in flight.

MILOSEVIC, DRAGOMIR, born 04/02/1942 in the village of Murgas, Ub, Serbia, moved to Han-Pijesak, ex-JNA officer, in flight.

SIMOVIC, PETAR, born 23/10/1948 in the village of Pranjani, municipality of Gornji Milanovac, Serbia, moved to Ilijas, an ex-JNA officer, in flight.

JANDRIC, JADRANKO, born 01/08/1950 in Travnik, resident of Sarajevo, 19/4, Trg Pere Kosorica, an ex-JNA officer, in flight.

TRIVIC, JANKO, born 04/06/1949 in the village of Josavre Celinac, resident in Sarajevo, 21/3 Mitra Trifunovica Uce, an ex-JNA officer, in flight.

TOMCIC, MOMIR, born 31/01/1956 in the village of Glibaca, Pljevlja, Montenegro, resident in Sarajevo, 57-a/VIII, Zagrebacka str., ex-JNA officer, in flight.

BARTULA, JOVAN, born 09/11/1950 in the village of Barnik, Sokolac, resident in Visiko, 77, Ognjen Prica str., ex-JNA officer, in flight.

DUKANOVIC, RATKO, born 17/11/1946 in the village of Planina, Krupanj, Serbia, resident in Sarajevo, 19 JNA str., ex-JNA officer, in flight.

GVOZDENOVIC, DURO, born 01/06/1966 in the village of Kljucar, Vojnic, Croatia, resident in Sarajevo, Novi Grad, ex-JNA officer, in flight.

DOGO, JOVAN, born 08/02/1956 in the village of Obalj, municipality of Kalinovik, resident in Sarajevo, 2, Branke Blazek str., in flight.

PANTELIC, MICO, born 24/04/194... in the village of Bogosavci, Sabac, Serbia, resident in Sarajevo, 9/II,B, Vujicic str., ex-JNA officer, in flight.

ALEKSIC, RISTO, born 12/04/1947 in the village of Grojovo, Nevesinje, resident in Sarajevo, 57/III, Rave Jankovic str., ex-JNA officer, in flight.

CIMESA, STEVAN, born 01/07/194... in the village of Bovic, Vrgin Most, Croatia, resident in Sarajevo, 4, Miroslav Krleza str., ex-JNA officer, in flight.

PALIJA, MIRO, born 24/01/1959 in Sisak, Croatia, resident in Sarajevo, ex-JNA officer, in flight.

PELEMIS, BOGOLJUB, born 28/04/1968 in the village of Pelemisi, Kladanj, resident in Sarajevo, ex-JNA officer, in flight.

LIZDEK, NEDELJKO, born 25/11/1951 in the village of Mokro, Pale, resident in Sarajevo, 128/III, Palmiro Toljati str., officer in the ex-JNA, in flight.

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OBRADOVIC, RADOVAN, born 22/03/1954 in the village of Ivanje, Bijelo Polje, Montenegro, resident in Sarajevo, Mihajlo Pupin str., ex-JNA officer, in flight.

MAGO, DULA, born 16/07/1960 in Becej, Serbia, resident in Sarajevo, 6/VI, Bratsvo Jedinstvo str., ex-JNA officer, in flight.

VIDOJEVIC, MILUTIN, born 08/12/1958 in the village of Jablanica, Krusevac, Serbia, resident in Sarajevo, 44/III, Lenin's str., ex-JNA officer, in flight.

VASKOVIC, DRAGO, born 25/06/1942 in Lukavica, Sarajevo, resident in Sarajevo, 14, Omer Maslic's str., ex-JNA officer, in flight.

ANDREJEVIC, NEBOJSA, born 04/06/1955 in the village of Dgrman, Kursumlija, Serbia, living at Ilidza, 56, Stupsko brdo str., ex-JNA officer, in flight.

CVETKOVIC, RADOSLAV, born 29/01/1955 in Bihac, resident in Mostar, 262, Marsal Tito str., ex-JNA officer, in flight.

The valid Court documentation is being collected, upon which the criminal charges will be brought against Branko Deric, Rajko Dukic, Slobodan Skipina, Dragan Kijac and other persons, for the crimes committed over the innocent and unarmed civilian population.